

Potomac.
Oct. 1, 1806.
given the Stockhold
of Potomac, that an e-
tive Director for the
Court-house, in the town
day, the 10th day of
and Directors,
Page, Cashier
2nd Nov.

COUNTY OF ALEX-
July Term, 1806.
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county.

Deneale, c. c.
d2m

County of Alex-
July Term, 1806.
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Alexandria for two
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Deneale, c. c.
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OUNTY OF ALEX-
July term, 1806.
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RTIN
OND,
Chancery

Deneale, c. c.
d2m

OUNTY OF ALEX-
July term, 1806.
In

RTIN
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Chancery

Deneale, c. c.
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Martin George,
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be posted in the
of said county.

Deneale, c. c.
d2m

BY
W D E N.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1806.

[No. 1729.

SALES AT VENUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR BOSTON, OR OTHER EASTERN PORT.

The Schooner
 SUCCESS,
Burthen 650 barrels; in per-
fect order for a cargo, which will
be received at moderate freight.

Please apply to the Captain on board or to the
subscriber.

JOHN G. LADD.

October 4.

Wanted Immediately,
TWENTY stout, able bodied labourers, to
be hired by the month, to work on the road
between Alexandria and Washington.

Apply to

Andrew Scholfield.

September 27.

Just Received,
By the schooner Betsy, and
FOR SALE.

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Rickett and Newton's.

It will accommodate a family, and a flour and
grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to
hold 4,000 lbs. flour.

B. J.

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearby so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

WANTED,
In a Wholesale Store,
YOUTH about 15 years old, of respect-
able connections, and possessing an ac-
tive and pleasant disposition.

Enquire of the Printer.

Sep. 1.

Wants a Situation in Business,
A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connect-
ions, who writes a good hand. For further in-

quiry,

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

FOR SALE,
A middle aged Negro Woman.

Apply to the Printer.

July 15.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and
accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 20.

FOR SALE,
A STOUT able bodied NEGRO MAN,
about 26 or 27 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30.

Fresh Teas,
of superior quality, in small lead canni-
son, and by the pound.

Just received and for Sale, by

TUNIS CRAVEN.

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG, strong, and hearty NEGRO
WOMAN, with a Female Child at her
breast. She is honest and sober, an excellent
washer and ironer, a good cook, and extremely
handy about a house, and lively and industrious
about any kind of work, is a good spin-
ner, but has an impudent tongue; for which
she is to be sold. She is not to be disposed of at a distance unless she consents
thereto.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 12.

She may be had on trial.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The substantial and fast
sailing Ship

 LEONIDAS,
Carries about five hundred hog-
heads, not two years old, now
ready to receive a cargo. For
terms apply to Captain R. M'Kenzie, at Gads-
by's Hotel, or to

James Patton.

October 2.

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will
find employment by applying to the subscriber
in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

NOW Landing,

From the Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, at Pow-
ell's wharf.

34 barrels PORK

40 do. Beef
97 hds. Jamaica
26 do. St. Croix } RUM
16 do. New-England
16 pipes Holland } GIN
4 do. American
1 do. Cognac Brandy
20 boxes Mould Candles,

AND OY HAND,

9 pipes Cognac Brandy
London Particular } WINES,
London Market } in pipes & qr. casks,

FOR SALE, by

Wadsworth & Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

August 25.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occu-
pation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mod-
erate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 lbs. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clove, and Herbs Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

July 26.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee
next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's,
lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, e-
legance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those who
purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
waistband ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining
and thereby destroying the ease designed in
construction of the article.

July 3. RICHARD HORWELL.

Runaway Negro.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, early
in July, a negroman named GRESHAW.

He is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches
or 6 feet high, of a tawny complexion, has a
scar on one of his jaws or side of his face forming
a half-circle; I think it is on the right
but am not positive. He is a slim made fel-
low, with a bushy head, and when spoken to
has a scary and down look. When he went away
he had a green round coat, buff colored
breeches, with homespun cloathing, and has
never been accustomed to any work but in
the crop or field. I have understood he has crossed
the Potomac about Britton's Bay, over into
Maryland. I expect he has procured a pass
and is to appear as a freeman.

All masters of vessels and others are fore-
warned from harboring or carrying him away
under the penalty of the law.

I will give Twenty Dollars reward if taken
in Maryland, or Fifteen if taken in the North-
ern Neck, so that I get him again.

George Christopher.

Westmoreland County, Vir.

14th September. 20 dft

PRINTING, in its various branches
handsomely executed at this Office.

Sale at Auction.

On MONDAY, the third day of November,
will be sold, at public auction, at the house
of his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordi-
nary and minister plenipotentiary to the U-
nited States, in the city of Washington, all
his

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

ELEGANT mahogany Bedsteads, Chairs,
Tables, Sofas, elegant Brassier's Carpet-
ing, a great deal of which is new, Curtains,
Beds, Matresses and Bed Furniture, all finished
in the newest fashion, some elegant Bath
Stoves, two English Carriages, with Harness
for four horses, finished in the newest fashion,
and other articles of Sidery.—Also, a quantity
of elegant cut and plain Glass, a large
quantity of empty Porcelain, and Stone Bottles,
Garden Utensils of all kinds, and, eventually,
several dozen of English Brown Stout Ale,
and Wines of different kinds, and liquors.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the

forenoon, if fit, if not the next forenoon, and
to continue from day to day till all is sold.—
Terms made known at time and place of sale.

October 18.

cheese, &c.

Just received and for Sale,

1000 Cwt. Cheese, of superior quality.

100 barrels Jerkings.

50 barrels New-England Rum.

42 quarts Malaga Wine.

5 hogsheads West India Rum.

1000 lbs. Flour.

A tolerable assortment of Groceries,
and Flour for family use.

October 11.

800 wt. of BAR-LEAD,

just come to hand.

and for sale by

A. Lindo.

October 19.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA To wit:

WHEREAS SAMUEL COOKE hath, by
his petition in writing, applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant
judges of the circuit court of the district of
Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act
of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors
within the district aforesaid, and has stated
therein that he is in actual confinement in the
jail bounds of Alexandria county, at the suit of

William H. Lyles, and being unable to dis-
charge the said claim with others against him,

has offered to deliver up to the use of his cre-
ditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed—

Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

In our paper of the 1st instant, we published from the Paris Argus, a number of observations designed, it is supposed, by the French cabinet, to shew the probability of a peace between Great Britain and France. Being favored yesterday with the London Morning Post of the 4th August, we copy the following article as a set-off to the former. How far the speculations of either party will be realized, a few days, we think, will now determine.

The London paper, after mentioning the departure of lord Lauderdale for the continent, makes the following reflections:

Thus, the negotiations so long concealed under the veil of mystery, and carried on by the intervention of couriers, has at length assumed a decided character. Lord Lauderdale, who has by this time, no doubt, reached France, set out from London, after a cabinet council was held on the subject of the last dispatches received by our government, and is accompanied by Mr. Goddard, who arrived from Paris on Friday last, and who was formerly secretary to lord Grenville.

What his lordship's powers are, we do not profess to be acquainted with, and what the success of his mission may be, it is impossible to anticipate. Report sends him without credentials, in which case little progress can have yet been made towards a pacification; and the total inconsistency of the ambitious views of the French government with any terms of peace, either fair, safe or honorable for this country, prevents us from being very sanguine with respect to the result of his mission. Yet the experiment is worth a trial; for, however firmly we may be ourselves persuaded of the justice of our cause, it is extremely desirable that the other nations of Europe should be as strongly impressed with the conviction that the calamities arising from a continuation of the war are solely to be attributed to the inordinate views and extravagant pretensions of the French government.

The wish, on the part of our government, to restore peace to this country and to the world, is uncontestedly laudable.—But whatever may be the value of that desirable blessing, we trust they will not be disposed to purchase it at the price of our future security—at the risk of the only remaining hope of the independence of civilized nations. Britain is at this moment engaged in a contest, on the issue of which the salvation of the world from bondage depends. The object is too noble to be thus abandoned; the desertion of it too base to be gratuitously resorted to. Our ministers are ready to negotiate, but we give them the credit of being determined not to recede one iota from the point of honor, nor to compromise the best interests of the country, and the firmest security of the world beside.

The French journals have frequently stated, and with every appearance of official publication, that the treaty of Amiens was to be the basis of any peace that would be accorded to us by France. But can the treaty of Amiens satisfy our government, or will it be sufficient for the nation? Will any man who reprobated that treaty, and applauded the just and generous principles of the present war, be satisfied with any peace concluded upon such a basis? Are we to sanction all the revolutionary changes, as well as the territorial acquisitions of France in their fullest extent, and at the same time to sneak pitifully away from our own conquests in order to retire within the limits prescribed to us by the treaty of Amiens, according to the French construction of its terms? The idea is monstrous and not to be tolerated. The power of France has undoubtedly been greatly augmented, but the power of England too has had accessions, not only in point of territory, and the consequences of unexampled victories, but from the effectual development of its vast financial and formidable military resources.

Peace is unquestionably an object of the greatest moment to a commercial community; but that cannot be considered a state of peace that would deprive commerce of its essence, freedom of intercourse. After the treaty of Amiens, France excluded our manufactures from her ports; she even went so far as to seize and confiscate them when found in an independent territory (Switzerland) near her frontiers. What has since happened to make the French government alter its interpretation of the stipulations of that treaty, or to adopt a different conduct as founded upon it? France has now the command of every port from the Texel to the Adriatic, and under the

influence of her former policy, will not fail to exclude our commerce from every part of that immense line of coast, unless restrained by some specific stipulation. This is a subject well worth the attention of his majesty's minister's, whilst negotiating a peace; it is a subject that at present deeply interests the commercial part of the community.

It is natural for a wise government to take every favorable opportunity of accommodating its differences with an adjoining state. The peace concluded between Russia and France appears to have afforded this opportunity in the present instance. There is reason to apprehend, however, that this, which seems to be the cause, is only the consequence, and that the pacification, on the part of Russia, has been accelerated by the circumstance of overtures having been antecedently made by our ministry to Bonaparte. If so and that a peace should not ensue between this country and France; we shall have cause to lament our precipitancy. It is impossible for us on any other grounds to account for the time and terms of the treaty, to which the emperor of Russia has become a party.

But though the first overtures may have been made by our government, it does not follow that they are, or will be prepared to accede to terms, either discreditable to themselves, or inconsistent with the honor or interests of their country. It is one thing to shew a disposition to treat, and another to adjust the conditions of the treaty. They who have clear and distinct views of the matter in dispute, are most ready to enter into discussions for accommodation; because they have least need of preliminary consideration. If both parties entertain the same disposition, a speedy adjustment must be the consequence. We hope this may be the case; yet, from our knowledge of the principles of the French government, we are free to acknowledge that we are not sanguine in expecting that result from the negotiation.

It should never be forgotten, in the discussion of any terms of peace, that this country stands at present on higher ground than ever. She has fleets victorious and invincible; she has an immense armed population, animated by the most exalted sentiments for her internal defence; and she has a numerous and a gallant army to be applied to offensive operations. France must feel now that she can never expect to make any impression on this country by invasion; and we ought to feel that we may be formidable to France, by having our whole army disposable in the event of a favorable occasion for employing it in offensive war. Whilst in such a relative situation we ought not to receive the law from France. A fair, a just and honorable peace is all that ought to be desired by either party, and certainly the only one that can be durable. It would answer no good purpose to patch up a precarious treaty, which might be liable to be broken as soon as ratified. In such a case, we should have to encounter all the expense of war establishment, without any one of the advantages of peace, and perhaps be compelled to renew hostilities under very unfavorable circumstances.

The peculiarities of the constitution of this country, and the habits and manners of its inhabitants, render it difficult to raise & keep up a large army. When we possess a numerous and a good one, we should not lightly be induced to reduce it, and trust to future measures to reproduce one on a future emergency. Nothing less than the prospect of a solid and durable peace should tempt us to forego the advantage we possess in this respect. We cannot easily forget the multiplicity and succession of measures that were found necessary, though some of them proved insufficient for the purpose. It would be absurd, therefore, to make any peace, but one likely to be lasting, at a time when we are in a condition to carry on the war with vigor. When we have succeeded in forming so powerful a military establishment. Bonaparte may boast of his moderation in relinquishing his conquests in Germany, and make a merit of that in his negotiations with us; he may demand, in the shape of equivalents, the recognition of his late arrangements, and the cession of our conquests; he may offer us Malta and Hanover, and the spirit of the treaty of Amiens; but are we so lowered as to subscribe to all this? Are we prepared to lend our sanction to his projected Germanic constitution, at a moment when even Austria and Prussia are protesting against his unprincipled encroachments on the independence of the Germanic body? Yet all this we must do, if we make peace with him in this instance, and still more by becoming the voluntary instruments of our own dishonor and undoing,

by an acquiescence in pretensions incon-

sistent with our just rights, and the independence of Europe.

What have we to fear from the continuance of the war? Was the nation ever so unanimous on any great occasion, as in support of it? Though bearing under the weight of taxes for the prosecution of this most popular war, not a single individual has been heard to murmur at his burthen. Is this a time then for patching up a peace?—Would it not be more consistent with the dignity of the nation, and the spirited feelings of its inhabitants, to undertake some enterprise that would reflect honor and renown upon our character and arms, and put us in possession of an equivalent for the territories of our allies, wrested from them in consequence of their confederacy with us?

The French emperor has often ostentatiously boasted of conquering peace on the old continent; we may easily acquire peace and extensive equivalents in the new world. Our whole army is disposable, for we still adopt the sentiments of the secretary of state, and ought to be employed in some service worthy of its exertions.

The sea is open to us whilst our enemies are shut up by our fleets in their own ports, and if ever they should attempt to carry their long meditated project of invasion into execution, the simple discomfiture of that would do more for the re-establishment of the independence of Europe, than the late disastrous campaign did for its destruction. We have every thing therefore to hope from the war, and every thing to fear from a peace, on terms such as we might now obtain. Whilst we continue the contest Europe will still have a rallying point, whenever the nations of the continent, still undubbed, may be disposed to resist the ambitious projects of the French government.—Peace, on the contrary would allow Bonaparte to consolidate his new arrangements, which never can be secure or stable whilst there is yet a possibility of emancipation. From all these considerations we are not very sanguine in our expectations from the negotiation, which has now assumed a more regular form than that in which it has hitherto been conducted. In a future number we proposed to return to this subject, and shew that if our military means be such as to warrant just expectations of success in the active prosecution of the war, our financial resources afford similar grounds of satisfaction and confidence.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.

IMPORTANT.

We have seen a letter from a respectable house in New York, to another in this city dated on Saturday half past 12 o'clock, mentioning that lord Lauderdale had returned to London without effecting the object of his mission. The writer says I have had no time to add more. From the appearance of the haste in which the letter was written, together with the respectable channel through which it comes, little doubt can be entertained of the truth.

[*Coffee House Books.*]

Translated from papers received at the *Coffe House* by the brig *Henry Allen*, from *Bordeaux*.

PARIS, August 12.

Every difficulty in Germany is removed; Austria has acknowledged the confederation of the Rhine.

Prussia has acknowledged the same.

The king of Prussia has named Mr. Humboldt minister plenipotentiary at Naples, and has also appointed ambassadors to the king of Holland, and the grand duke of Cleves.

The emperor of Austria (no more the emperor of Germany) has acknowledged the new king of the two Sicilies.

Orders are given for all the armies in Germany to return to France, and the great fêtes will take place the latter end of September.

The affairs on the continent are now so arranged that it now may be calculated on a lasting peace.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace with Russia, will be exchanged at St. Petersburg the 15th of this month, August, and every thing announces emperor Alexander has the sincerest desire to contribute to the peace of the whole world.

In England the people wish for peace; Mr. Fox and a great part of the cabinet, in which they count Mr. Erskine, lord Petty, lord Howick, lord Moura, and Mr. Sheridan. The negotiations have been on foot since the month of March; and were arrived on the point of maturity, and even near being signed, as has been reported. But the malady of Mr. Fox, and his ab-

sence from the council, has rendered all uncertain, and has plunged all the interests into a diplomatic debate; Mr. Fox has a complication of complaints—the last news from London inform us he had undertaken several operations that secures his absence; but that will oblige him for some time to take repose.

RATISBON, August 2, to the diet:

"The ministers and envoys under-

"delegated to the general diet of the empire, have received orders from their high employers to communicate to your excellencies the following declaration:

"The events of the three last wars, which have disturbed the peace of Germany almost without interruption, and the political changes which have thence resulted, have strongly proved this sad truth, that the bond which formerly united the different states of the Germanic corps, could not secure this end, or rather that it is already really dissolved. This truth has long been felt by every German; and however painful the experience of several years has been, it has not only shewed the weakness of the constitution, respectable in its origin, but become defective from the want of stability, attached to all human institutions. It is to this only that the schism in the empire, of 1795, can be attributed, and which in its consequences caused a separation of interests between the northern and southern states. From that time, all ideas of country and common interest have disappeared; the expressions, war of the empire, peace of the empire, have become indeed quite meaningless; we seek in vain Germany amidst the Germanic body. The princes in the vicinity of France denied all protection, and exposed to all the evils of a war of which they could not by their own power foresee the end, in the means furnished by the constitution, were forced to withdraw themselves from the confederation by a separate peace.

"The treaty of Lunéville and the recess of the empire in 1803, were apparently sufficient to renew the strength of the Germanic constitution, seeing that the feeble parts of the system were banished by it, and its fundamental principles confirmed. But the events which have occurred within the last ten months, under the eyes of all the empire, have destroyed every hope which they had, and irresistibly provided anew, that the constitution which had until now existed, could no longer stand. Determined by these important considerations, the sovereigns and princes of the south and west of Germany have judged it proper to conclude a new confederation, which is adapted to their actual situation.

"In renouncing, by their present declaration, their union with the Germanic body, they only follow the system established by anterior events, and also by the declaration of the most powerful states of the empire. They would willingly have preserved the shadow of the constitution which has ceased to exist, but they thought it more conformable to their dignity, and to the purity of their views to make a frank and open declaration of their resolution and of the motives which actuate them.

"They would have flattered themselves in vain to have attained their desired end, if they were not assured of the most powerful protection, which the same monarch, whose views has always agreed with theirs.

Captain E. Aruba 6 weeks possession of part of his under the direction of British ships 36 guns. Brig. Aten heavily armed with several troops about B. dined with the reason former captain she best bore down shore, the pursue, b means also informed beat off C. the troops active, expeditious arrival general had with Main. C. with seven opinion w. Miranda's intentions with

"So powerful a guarantee is soothing in a double view. It gives the assurance that his majesty the emperor of the French for his own glory, as well as for the interests of his empire, will have at heart the maintenance of the new order of things established in Germany and confirmation of its internal & external tranquility. That which evidently proves that this precious tranquility is the principle end of the confederation of the Rhine, is, that the confederated states of the sovereigns in whose name the present declaration is made, acceded to it according to their own proposition to be admitted into it.

In acquitting ourselves of the orders which we have received, we have the honor to be with esteem and devotion, of your excellencies &c.

(Signed)

Baron de Rhuberg, for Bavaria.

Baron de Seckendorff, for Württemberg.

Baron de Albini, for the Arch-chancellor.

Baron Albert for Baden.

Baron de Thurneim, for Hesse.

Baron de Schmitz, for Württemberg.

for Hohenzollern.

Bishop de Wolf, Salm-Habsburg.

Bishop de Moltenburg, for d'Yenne.

Extract from the log
politely handed
Spoke in the river
Shipwreck, 10th, 1st
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Captain E.

Aruba 6 wee

Extract from the log book of the brig Henry; politely handed us by captain Allen.

Sailed from Bordeaux August 18, and spoke in the river coming out, the brig Shipwreck, 100, 32 days from Boston. August 23, in lat. 45° 41', long. 5° 10', spoke the ship Frances Ann, from Bordeaux, bound to New York, 4 days out. August 28, in lat. 44° 34', long. 9° 46', experienced a very heavy gale of wind at south. At 3 A.M. lost one boat. August 30, in lat. 42° 46', long. 11° 3', saw three line of battle ships. At 8 A.M. was boarded from an English 74, and treated politely—the boarding officer informed captain Allen when the English commenced their fleet consisted of seven sail of the line; but were separated in the gale. About two hours after being boarded, fell in with the deck, mast and sails of some vessel; the mast painted yellow, with black hoops, supposed to be lost in the late gale. September 3, in lat. 36° 35', long. 17° 54', spoke brig Lydia, from Marblehead bound to Leghorn; the day before had one man pressed by an English frigate. September 26, in lat. 22° 14', long. 59', spoke the ship Sally, from the Red Sea bound to Baltimore, 206 days out. October 2, in lat. 29° 54', long. 71° 30', spoke the schooner Religion, from Savannah bound to St. Croix, 8 days out. Same day spoke a schooner from Newbern N.E. bound to Jamaica, 9 days out. October 4, in lat. 31° 42', long. 72', saw a small vessel bottom up, apparently had been at sea some time, could not discover any name; she appeared to be about 70 or 80 tons. Same day spoke the schooner Fair Play, from Alexandria bound to Barbados, 4 days out.

Arrived yesterday schooner Enterprise, Briggs, 21 days from Curacao. Left there the 23d ult. schooner Safeguard, Ro. bison, New York in 3 days; Whalley, Elbridge, Philadelphia 2 days; brig Amazon, New York, uncertain; schooner Vigilant, New York do, the same day they sailed were detained by the tender of the frigate Alexander and kept 4 days, then dismissed. On the 25th the tender detained the schooner Mars, Saow, which sailed from Curacao the 24th, and dismissed her at the same time with the Enterprise in the neighborhood of Bonair. Two hours after being dismissed the Mars was upset by a sudden squall off the land, and filled immediately, so that they could save nothing but the boat and foretopsail, scuttled the quarter and got out 4 bags of coffee, marked IV. The Enterprise was within a hundred yards of her, but felt none of the gale; she immediately took off her people, while they were in possession of the tender. She also detained the schooner Argus, from New York for Curacao, 43 days out with a valuable cargo, did not dismiss her at the time they were. October 3, lat. 21, long. 68°, spoke barque Amelia, from city Saint Domingo for Baltimore, all well, put on board 3 of the Mars' crew. 7th, lat. 26, long. 72, spoke brig Polly, Richmond, 15 days from Boston for New Orleans.

Captain Briggs reports that he was at Aruba 6 weeks ago, that Miranda was in possession of that island, and that he sold part of his cargo to the British vessels under the direction of Miranda; the British ships were as follows: Galatea, of 36 guns; Bosphorus, of 28; Lilly sleep, 22; brig Attentive 18; Express 18; 2 schooners heavily armed and the Leander of 24;—with several schooners as transports, the troops about six hundred in number. Captain B. dined with the genl who informed him the reason of his falling out with Louis (former captain of the Leander) was when the Spanish brigs attacked the Leander; the best them off with ease, they then bore down upon the two schooners which had fallen off to the leeward, and on shore, the General requested Louis to pursue, but he would not, by which means the schooners were captured; he also informed captain B. that he was not beat off Coro; he left it for Aruba, until the troops (5000 in number,) should arrive, expected from Barbadoes and Jamaica attended by a 64 gun ship.—The general had no doubt of succeeding, and had with him several Spaniards from the Main. Captain B. says that he conversed with several of the Spaniards and their opinion was that they must succeed.—Miranda had had frequent communications with the priests and dignified cler-

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

The BOARD OF HEALTH have ordered, That the examination of vessels at the quarantine ground, shall cease from and after this day.

Extract of a letter dated Wilmington, (Del.) December 9, 1806.

"Our election for representatives to Congress and State Legislators was held on the 7th instant, and I have the pleasure to inform you, that Mr. James M. Broome is re-elected without opposition, and that our legislature is decidedly federal."

A Greenock paper of August 1st, after enumerating the number of banks in the United States, Bills in circulation, &c. adds, "It is a strange fact, that when America was not nearly so far advanced as it is now, almost all the merchants traded on their own capitals—they purchased goods, paid for them, sold them, and waited for the returns; but now it is quite different. They purchase on credit, and draw bills on those to whom they sell, and are continually obliged to obtain discounts;—or, in other words, to borrow money, till the regular time of payment comes round; they may, therefore, be said to be trading with the capital of money lenders, who afford them discount."

The following beautiful portrait, from a moral limner, is painted from the life, and in colors which glow with brightness, and will last for ages.

"The temper of a Christian is not a temper of sordid sensuality, or lazy apathy, or dogmatizing pride, or disappointed ambition.—More truly independent of worldly estimation, than philosophy, with all her boasts, it forms a perfect contrast to Epicurean selfishness, to sneaking pride, and to Cynical brutality. It is a temper compounded of firmness and complacency, and peace and love; and manifesting itself in acts of kindness and of courtesy; a kindness, not pretended, but genuine; a courtesy not false and superficial, but cordial and sincere. In the hour of popularity, it is not intoxicated or insolent; in the hour of unpopularity, it is not desponding or morose; unshaken in constancy, unwearied in benevolence, firm without roughness, and assiduous without servility."

Another Revolutionary Emperor, and Federal Princes.

In the beginning of July the Prefect of the Police at Paris discovered and captured a gang of coopers, forgers, robbers and assassins to the number of 45. On the 12th they were carried before the criminal tribunal of the department of the Seine, which was crowded with people curious to see these culprits, who had long been the terror of the country.—Francois Laverde, the Chief of the gang, being asked by the president, Heriard, whether he knew his fellow prisoners? "How should I not know them," replied Laverde, "when I am their Emperor, and they are my Federal Kings and Grand Dukes, my principal allies of the Federation of the Seine?"—This answer occasioned a general and loud laugh. An order from the President instantly commanded the audience to withdraw.

GENERAL MIRANDA.

In order that an idea may be formed of the opposition which general Miranda is likely to meet, in his attack on the Spanish provinces of South America, the following statement of the forces there, extracted from a work recently published in France, by M. D. Pons, a French commercial agent, who travelled through those provinces in the years 1801-2-3 and 4, and entered on the most comprehensive and accurate investigation of all that related to them, by order of the French government, may prove acceptable to the readers:

The force in the Caraccas consists of one company of grenadiers 71 men

Eleven companies of fusiliers each 77

Total 918

Artillery.

One company 100
Two ditto of white militia 200
Four ditto men of color 400
Two ditto of blacks 200

Total 900

Militia.

One battalion of whites, nine companies 810
Two ditto of white militia 200
Four ditto men of color 400
Two ditto of blacks 200

Total 1610

Militia.

One battalion of whites, nine companies 810
One squadron of whites 100
One battalion of men of color 720

Total 1630

Valence Militia.

One battalion of whites 810
Two ditto of men of color 720

Total 1530

Servants wanted.

An active, cleanly woman, accustomed to the work of a kitchen, washing, scouring, &c. Also, a smart, attentive boy, about 12 or 14 years of age. For such, well recommended. Generous wages will be given for six months.

Apply to the Printer.
October 14. 1806.

Valleys of Aragon Militia.	
One battalion of whites	810
One ditto of men of color	720
Total	1530
Sans Carlos Militia.	
One company of cavalry	50
Total of the force in the Carracas	8168

IN CUMANA.

Troops of the line.

Three companies	220
Artillery.	
One company of artillery	100
Two ditto of white militia	200
One and a half ditto of men of color	150
Total	670

Militia.

Twelve companies of whites	1080
Two of cavalry do.	990
One and a half of cavalry	75
Total	2145
Total in Cumana	2815

MARACIBA.

Troops of the line.

Four companies	308
Artillery.	
One company of men of color	100
Militia.	
Five companies of whites	450
Four do. of men of color	360
Total in Maraciba	1218

GUIANA.

Troops of the line.

Three companies	150
Artillery.	
One company of artillery	100
Militia.	
Four companies of whites	360
One company of artillery	150
Four companies of infantry, men of color	560
Total in Guiana	1320

ISLAND OF MARGUERITA.

Troops of the line.

One company	77
Artillery.	
Four companies of men of color	400
Militia.	
Four companies of whites	360
One do. of cavalry	50
Four do. of men of color	300
Total in Marguerita	1187

Grand total,

Men 14,708

Mr. JEFFERSON vs. DUANE.

The President of the United States, on the 4th March, 1801, said,

"Let us unite with one heart and one mind; let us restore HARMONY and AFFECTION to social intercourse."

"Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are ALL Republicans—We are ALL Federalists."

In 1806, colonel Duane, who professes to be a disciple of, and believer in, Mr. Jefferson, says,

"Do we not daily see men, who in '99, were at daggers' drawing, and who bestowed on each other the bitterest reproaches, uniting in harmony on political principles (i.e. complying with Mr. Jefferson's request). Can we see these things without an abhorrence for such unprincipled politicians?" How beautiful is consistency. (Boston Centinel.)

The Society of Arts in London adjudged in June last a premium of fifteen guineas to a Mrs. Morrice, for a method of cleansing silk, woollen, and cotton goods, without damage to the texture or color, which is thus performed:

Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clean water, and pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another vessel of water; let the mixture stand till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated, then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the flesue, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleaned should then be laid upon a linen cloth upon a table; and having provided a clean sponge, dip the sponge in the potatoe liquor, and apply it to the article to be cleaned till the dirt is perfectly separated, then wash it in clean water several times. Two middle-sized potatoes will be sufficient for a pint of water.

The white flesue will answer the purpose of tapioca, and make an useful nourishing food with soup and milk, to serve to make starch and hair powder. The coarse pulp, which does not pass the sieve, is of great use in cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry, carpets, or other coarse goods.

The mucilaginous liquor will clean all sorts of silk, cotton or woollen goods, without hurting or spoiling the color; it is also useful in cleaning old paintings, or furniture that is soiled. Dirty painted wainscots may be cleansed by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the wainscot with it.

From the Connecticut Gazette. The following original effusions on a Segar, by a youth of 16, with a counterpart on Snuff, by a youth of the same age—both members of Bacon Academy, Colchester—are not unworthy to be numbered with the elder smoothly flowing streams of Helicon.

THE SEGAR.

YE Muses! hear,
Your vot'ry's pray'r,

Descend and aid my humble strain?

Leave now the fount,

The tot'ring mount,

The shady grove and grassy plain:

Where flow'r's of morn,

The fields adorn,

And shed their sweet perfumes in air:

Where purling streams

Embrace the gleams

Of morning, rising from afar.

O, leave the shade,

The verdant glade,

To aid your vot'ry's strain appear!

Let magic fire,

The song inspire,

And sweetly charm the list'ning ear.

I choose a theme,

Which well may claim

The muses' kind and loveling care;</

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Alexandria theatre having purchased in the same, to prevent its being re-entered on, for the payment of ground rent, and having agreed to advance the sum of 18 dollars on each share, for the purpose of discharging the incumbrance, give this notice, that the following shares will become forfeited, unless the sum of 18 dollars be paid on the same, on or before the 15th October next, to wit, Margaret West 2 shares, Adam Douglass one share, Stephen Cooke one share, Bernard Ghequier one share, and Clotworthy Stephenson one share, and the subscriber is authorized to rent the said theatre to any person applying, either by the night, month or year.

GUY ATKINSON,
Agent for the stockholders.

September 2

2 a.m.

A STORE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the STORE he now occupies in King-street, two doors below Mr. Sherron's. The stand, for retailing either wet or dry goods, is equal to almost any other in town—and it would be a most eligible situation for a Mechanic in any branch of business.—Possession will be given the first of October.

James Douglass.

August 22.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

The HOUSE situated at the corner of Prince and Fairfax streets. It is a good stand for business—Also, the FRAME HOUSE adjoining the above, fronting on Fairfax street.

Mary Harper.

September 23.

FOR SALE,

Kanhaway Land, of the first quality; ONE thousand acres, lying on Duck creek, which is a branch of Elk river into which empties, about 40 miles above the confluence of Elk with the great Kanhaway.

It is a parallelogram—finely watered—Duck creek permeating every side.

In a letter from Mr. Tripiett, the surveyor, I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as he ever surveyed, and that the high ground is fertile. Mr. B. Reider also informs me that he has seen persons who have been on the land, and who speak of it in the highest terms.

It lies about 25 miles N. E. of Kanhaway court-house; in a healthy country, eligible situation, and proffers to the industrious every comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and extensive grazing.

Five Dollars per acre are expected for this tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in two annual instalments; or property in Alexandria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in exchange.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Alexandria, June 7th.

Cut Nail Manufactory.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large,

THAT he has lately established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on Union-street, where he always keeps a constant supply of NAILS, BRADS, and SPRIGS, of every description, by wholesale or retail.

Country merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. Orders will be duly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

HORACE FIELD.

July 29.

N. B. One or two Journeymen Wrought Nailers, will meet with encouragement by applying at said factory.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, on Sunday night last, a negro man, named STEPHEN, who calls himself Stephen Turlion; about 35 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, strong made, broad face, high cheeks and coarse bony features—he was formerly used to work in a vessel as a cook, which he understands tolerable well, also washing and house work, which he has been accustomed to occasionally. Took with him a half worn brown broad cloth coat, a dark striped mole-skin jacket, a pair corduroy pantaloons nearly white, and a pair nankeen ditto, some white linen shirts, and an oznabrig shirt and pair of trousers, also a black fur hat, and is supposed to have other cloths not particularly known.—He is a remarkable artful fellow and will likely change his name and cloths, and also may have got a pass.—Masters of vessels and all other persons are warned not to harbor or employ said fellow in any manner whatever.

Whosoever apprehends said fellow and secures him in any goal within the state of Maryland or District of Columbia, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of Twenty Dollars, if within 25 miles from home, if above that distance and within the state aforesaid, Twenty five Dollars, and if out of the state or District aforesaid, or within the city of Baltimore, the above reward and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Thomas P. Wilson.

Montgomery Court-House, Maryland, 6th August, 1806.

JAMES R. RIDDLE,
Has received her the ship LEONIDAS, from LIVERPOOL,
A variety of WOOLENS,
Consisting of
CLOTHES, Kendall Cottons,
Cassimeres, Kerseys,
Cords and Velvets, Halfhicks,
Coatings, Plains,
Knap't Frizes, Rose & striped Blank-
Fearnots, Rugs, &c. &c.
Flannels, October 10. eotf

Soft shelled Almonds.

A few casks just received, and for sale by

JOHN G. LADD.

October 10.

LANDING,

From the ship Pocahontas, Capt. Howland, and schooner Sally, Capt. Cleveland, from Boston—and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

30 hogsheads retailing sugar

70 barrels New-England rum

6 ditto whale

2 hhds. spermaceti

1 butt linseed

20 chests young hysn

2 do. shulan, souchong

12 bales Beerboon-gurrah

50 boxes cod fish

10 quintals Isle Shoal dumb do. for family use

80 kegs butter

15 do. pickled salmon

20 boxes soap

30 do. chocolate

160 tons plaster Paris

IN STORE,

10 puncheons 4th and 5th proof Jamaica rum.

2 pipes Holland Gin

Madeira Wine

Retailing molasses

10 chests imperial

10 do. young hysn

5 bales Beerboon Gurrah

50 boxes dipt candles

50 do. chocolate

8 do. fig blue

50 half boxes brown soap

4 cases cotton and wool cards

7 casks 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails & brads

8 tons sheet lead

50 bolts Ravens duck

Havana Segars

No. 1 of

A quantity of mens coarse and fine shoes

50 casks F and FF Bellona Gunpowder.

October 11.

JOHN G. LADD

Has for Sale,

Muscovado and loaf sugars, in hogsheads, fuses and barrels.

Jamaica and New-England rum, in do.

Molasses, of the best quality, in do.

French brandy and Holland gin, in pipes

Lisbon, Malaga, Sherry, and Ten. wines

Bordeaux claret, in boxes

Cider Vinegar, per cask

Beef and pork, per quantity

Spermaceti oil; about 50 barrels herrings

Hard soap, of excellent quality, and tallow

and spermaceti candles, in boxes

Glauber's salts, in casks

A variety of mens, womens and childrens' shoes

A quantity of soal leather

20 bales India cottons, consisting of gurahs, sannas, baties, lavies, &c. &c.

A few boxes China plates, mugs, tea and coffee sets

Ditto glass tumblers, assorted

150 bolts Russia duck

Cases of platillas, Britannias, and Irish Knives

Ticklenburgs per bale

Sheetings, and Ravens Duck

2 bailes Russia diapers

Imperial, hysn, young hysn, hysn skin,

and souchong teas, in chests

Nutmegs, cloves, pepper, and cinnamon

per quantity

Wool, cotton and playing cards

A parcel of cordage and tackle blocks

300 casks stone lime; chalk, per ton

7 by 9 window glass

A small quantity of woollen goods and hardware.

Also, Dearborne's truly just Patent Balance,

of various sizes, from ounces to tons.

September 29.

Clover Lots and building Lots.

I WILL RENT for a term of years, or LEASE on ground rent for ever, a number of LOTS on Washington and Columbus streets—some of which are well taken with Clover.

J. H. HOOE.

N. B. I will also RENT for one or more years, a small HOUSE, with a good GARDEN, on Gibbon street.

July 28.

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper,

GERMAN GOODS.

104 packages now landing from the ship Hero, capt. Cole, from Bremen, which will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Young.

October 3. d6t-law6t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of this present month, for ready cash, at the court-house, in the town of Dumfries,

Three very likely, stout, active,

young Negro Men:

In virtue of a deed in trust executed by Thomas Harrison, of Thomas, to the subscriber, for the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned.

Thomas Harrison.

Dumfries, October 1. (6) 2aw3w

Hardware.

PATON & BUTCHER'S,
Have received by the ship LEONIDAS Captain M. KINZEE, from LIVERPOOL, a complete assortment of

IRON MONGERY:

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Crowley steel, No. 3, Millington, Ditto, of very superior quality

Tin Plate, in boxes

Shovels and Spades

Also, a few cases of Razors, 6 blades to one handle

Patent ditto

Penknives, and black tip and ivory handle Knives and Forks, of very superior quality.

ALSO,

For sale, at the tan-yard of EZRA KINSER and Co.

Two thousand Spanish Hides.

September 22. eod25: 2aw2m

VILLAINY!

ON the 18th (be it well remembered) of June last, Ben Dulany's house, in Charles county, was burnt down after my box of money, title papers and books were stolen out of the house, the thief or thieves knowing that I was in Marlborough and could not be back, they took advantage of my absence to perpetrate their horrid and infamous robbery. I will give ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD to any honest man, that will give me information of this diabolical act, that I may bring to condign punishment the villain or villains concerned in this plot.

Benjamin Dulany.

Alexandria, Oct. 8. d3w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration durante minore state of Ira Gunnell; on the personal estate of PRESLEY GUNNELL, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under my hand, this 11th day of September, 1806.

JOHN HUNTER, Administrator

durante minore state of Ira Gunnell, executor of Presley Gunnell, deceased.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

September 11. 2aww

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Lumdon, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 11th day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. Given under our hands, this 11th day of September